

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office Adjacent to Yerman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
Jan 2nd w-t-w

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
Feb 1st w-t-w

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
Feb 1st w-t-w

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Kodman's.
Feb 2nd w-t-w

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
Feb 1st w-t-w

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan 1st w-t-w

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
Dec 1st w-t-w

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COWINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
If Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and counties of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
Dec 2nd w-t-w

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Hancock counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
Apr 7th w-t-w

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.
May 19th

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
Jan 1st w-t-w

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.
Apr 7th w-t-w

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
Apr 7th w-t-w

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds and other documents to be used or
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of deposi-
tions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
Nov 1st

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
Sept 1st w-t-w

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
Sept 1st w-t-w

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
No FIT NO SALE
Oct 6th w-t-w

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
Nov 27th w-t-w

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON,
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 Fourth St., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpet, Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rods,
Curtains,
Gimp,
Stair Linen,
Tassels,
Cornices,
Lanterns,
Shades,
Shade Trimmings,
Crown Cloths,
Green Baitz.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flaps, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforters, &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.
Aug 1st w-t-w

T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar 22nd w-t-w

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
Geo. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT
CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c. 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders.
mar 22nd w-t-w



LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BLENDON
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
Aug 2nd w-t-w

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
Owens Hotel,
When you go to Louisville
stop there.
July 5th

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty Nine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-
ual Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only Ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.
ON A NEW METHOD OF treat-
ing Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret fluids of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
MEDICATION, and a full and com-
plete system of treatment, the
only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the power of cases treated, and a full
viser to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubt of their physical con-
dition. As MISERABLE would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.
DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M., daily,
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
Aug 16th w-t-w

"RENEWED HATS"—Another new and elegant
style of Soft Hat,
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Circulars, Letter Heads, &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STROBBER & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar 22nd w-t-w

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 Walker Street, (near Broadway),
NEW YORK.
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.
Apr 24th w-t-w

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
Apr 1st w-t-w

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 12 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
Sep 29th w-t-w

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Hogs, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks,
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, including Flour, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
If shipped your Produce and draw at sight.
Oct 6th w-t-w

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman),
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.
Agents for the Magnolia Balm Writing
Papers.
Oct 20th w-t-w

RALPH C. McCracken,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19, W. FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church).
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars. Apr 16th w-t-w

NATURE'S REMEDIES
DR. GATES' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
PASTES FOR RHEUMATISM.
For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Rheumatism,
Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all other
Painful, Nervous and General Diseases,
Impotency, and all Disorders arising
from Solitary Habits, or Exces-
sive Indulgence.
THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as
MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering from
some extent from the above diseases. Many of them
are not aware of their true condition, or when assis-
tance is really needed.
For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of
the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the
Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, dimi-
nution of Sight, Dizziness, and before the Eyes, Pal-
pitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory,
Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Aversion
to Society, Self-Denial, and Thirst for Indulgence.
Each and all of the above symptoms these remedies
will be found a "Sovereign Remedy."
These remedies consist of three prescriptions: A
box of Pastels, a box of Nervous Tonic Pills, and a
box of Virile Tonic Pills, all of which have impor-
tant offices to perform, and should be used to-
gether in every case. Their superiority over other modes
of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:
1. They diminish the violence of sexual excite-
ment.
2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal
emissions.
3. They remove local weakness, causing the or-
gans to assume their natural tone and vigor.
4. They strengthen the constitution by overcom-
ing nervous debility and general weakness.
5. They enliven the spirits, which are usually
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the
system.
6. They by their invigorating properties they restore
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-
hood.
7. They cure when all other means have failed.
8. They contain no Mercury, no Opium, nor any-
thing that can in any way prove injurious.
9. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not
interfere with the patient's usual business or pleas-
ure.
10. They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
edge of even a room-mate.
That they may come within the reach of all, we
have fixed the price of the Pastels at \$1 per box,
and the Pills at 50 cents per box each. In ordering
mail in addition to the price, twelve cents in
stamps should be enclosed for return postage.
LADIES in want of a safe and effec-
tual remedy for Frequent Discharges, Suppres-
sion of the Menstrual Period, or any disease pec-
uliar to their sex, should use DR. GATES' VIRILE
TONIC PILLS. Price by mail, \$1 and stamps.
CAUTION.—These Pills should not be
used during pregnancy, as miscarriage will be the
consequence.
LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any
other humane and reasonable cause, deem it neces-
sary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without
incurring danger to health or constitution by the
use of M. La Roche's French Preventive Pow-
ders. Price, by mail, \$1 and stamps.
These Powders can only be obtained by addressing
the General Agents, as below.
Send for Dr. GATES' Private Medical Treatise on
Sexual Diseases; Price ten cents.
Address,
H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,
Feb 1st w-t-w

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN.
I am graduate of the P. M. College, Ohio. The
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
supervision, and graduated at the above institution,
with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill; and he can be seen at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
Feb 28th w-t-w

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOPMAN, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of
diseases of the thoracic organs in the TROY
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense the
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also treatment of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and
Sexual Debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menstruation, would learn something by
sending for a book, Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Direct to Dr. HOPMAN, care of Box 1055, Boston,
Mass.
mar 22nd w-t-w

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
1 to fire to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Callahan,
on Main street, opposite to the Mansion House,
where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as suitable times, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
L. STREIFF.
June 1st w-t-w

WANTED.
A LADY, Graduate of a New England Seminary,
and an experienced teacher, desires a situation
to instruct in higher English, French, and beginners
in Music and Latin. Address
R. C. W.,
Juneau, Wisconsin.
Aug 3rd w-t-w

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.
Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power
restores the hair to its natural color, and gives it the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be), is
concerned.
USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the only one, and only reliable, and the
cheapest.—If you see the following testimony, and
W. R. MERRILL, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive.
DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into
our city last winter are all having a large sale, and
giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-
derson (one of our first citizens) says that "he has
used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the
day, but has never used an article equal to HEIM-
STREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried
for restoring the hair of the bald and gray to its
original luxuriance and beauty."
You can easily see the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
gives satisfaction in every case.
Respectfully, yours,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.
You can write to the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
Co., Troy, N. Y., for a sample bottle, and the
cheapest.—If you see the following testimony, and
W. R. MERRILL, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
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DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into
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cheapest.—If you see the following testimony, and
W. R. MERRILL, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive.

A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM:
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK
It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
might be used without harm. Physicians look with
wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately, but the
MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most
effective and neatly put up article for sale anywhere,
and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
July 1st w-t-w

GOOD NEWS!
TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-
smith to carry on the
Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES,
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair street, Frank-
fort. If repairing done on short notice, and on
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to or-
der with neatness and dispatch.
If Don't forget the place—at G. W. Miller's Tin
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
G. W. MILLER.
mar 22nd w-t-w

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and
desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
To which they invite the attention of their friends
and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
Apr 13th w-t-w

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at Dr. Mills' Drug store.
Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Combs,
Of every description and material, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Dental Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Pasts, Tooth Pow-
der, etc., at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fancy Soaps,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Perfumery,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Hardkerker Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fragrante Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-
FIELD'S School for children, will commence
on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - \$8 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
July 25th w-t-w

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
1 to fire to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Callahan,
on Main street, opposite to the Mansion House,
where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as suitable times, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
L. STREIFF.
June 1st w-t-w

WANTED.
A LADY, Graduate of a New England Seminary,
and an experienced teacher, desires a situation
to instruct in higher English, French, and beginners
in Music and Latin. Address
R. C. W.,
Juneau, Wisconsin.
Aug 3rd w-t-w

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R. C. W.,
Juneau, Wisconsin.
Aug 3rd w-t-w

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail.
Regardless of Cost.
Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861
WE have made large purchases East, at auc-
tions and elsewhere, at less than half the
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we
have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most
complete that has ever been offered, and every article
will be sold at some price.
Also, OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades, Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
Apr 29th w-t-w

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
HATS! HATS!!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE, AT
S. C. BULL'S.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
mar 21st

F. G. REUTHER,
Tailor and Renovator.
West side St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now pre-
pared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renovating
line entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch.
All work is a fair trial and a share of patronage.
Charges low.
Jan 2nd w-t-w

Hardee's Tactics!
CONTAINING
MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD
PRICE.....\$2 00.
WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2 25.
S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller,
m 30 t-w-t-w

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.
MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.
THE Twenty-Fifth Session of this School will
commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861.
Expenses per Session.....\$50 00
Board, including fuel and lights.....15 00
Tuition in primary class.....15 00
Tuition in middle and senior classes.....20 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Drawing in
water colors, each.....10 00
Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting,
each.....5 00
Music on Piano.....25 00
Use of instrument for practice.....5 00
Stationery.....5 00
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needle work
without charge. No deduction for voluntary ab-
sence.
For further information address the Principal.
Jan 21st w-t-w

POWELL'S
RESTAURANT.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters
which I will sell by the can or half can, either to
hot or country.
Oysters and other delicacies of the season served
up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloons.
My bar has always been, and always will be, sup-
plied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to
be found anywhere.
H. R. POWELL.
sept 1st w-t-w

HARDIN'S
GALLERY OF ART.
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House
HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned re-
spectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and
vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the
best style. Having a superior Camera, he can take
as many as they may favor him with their pa-
tronage.
Anatomies, Melanocytes, Photo-
graphs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the
tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art,
and on negatives those who wish to get their like-
nesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work.
Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.
Apr 4th w-t-w

Lodged in Jail.
ON the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged
in the Rockcastle County Jail, at Mt. Vernon,
Ky., one of them calling himself HENRY CHAP-
MAN, he is about 40 years old; about six feet high;
weights about 175 pounds; is of rather a black com-
plexion; very quick spoken; two of his upper front
teeth project out from the others, and he is captured.
The other boy calls himself ANDERSON CHAP-
MAN, he is about 36 years old; weights about 160
pounds; is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; is of a
copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talks
but little.
They claim to belong to a man by the name of
James Carrer, of Giles county, Va. WM. PAYNE,
Jailer Rockcastle Co., Ky.
Dec 27th w-t-w

WANTED.
A LADY, Graduate of a New England Seminary,
and an experienced teacher, desires a situation
to instruct in higher English, French, and beginners
in Music and Latin. Address
R. C. W.,
Juneau, Wisconsin.
Aug 3rd w-t-w

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE.
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarse Stomach,
and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp, and
Pain in Stomach, Head Complaint, Colic, Diar-
rhea, Cholera, &c., &c.
Sore Throat and Diphtheria
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mix-
ture of Pain Killer and water.
And for Fever and Ague
There is nothing better. It has been favorably
known for more than twenty years to be the
ONLY SURE SPECIFIC
For the many diseases incident to the human fam-
ily.
Internally and Externally
It works equally sure.
What stronger proof of these facts can be pro-
duced than the following letter received unsolicited
from Rev. A. W. Curtis:
Rosedale, Macomb Co., Mich., July 9, 1860.
Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.:
Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis'
Pain Killer, as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Burns,
Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which
have successfully used it, induces me to cheerfully
recommend it to others.
A few months ago, I had never heard of its being
used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely
from a former one, and having no other remedy at
hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about ten
minutes at evening, and repeated the applica-
tion till the next morning, which entirely
destroyed the fever, and increased my confidence in
the utility of the remedy.
Yours truly,
A. W. CURTIS,
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE PAIN KILLER
Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by
almost every nation known to America. It is the
almost constant companion and inestimable friend
of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land,
and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS
WITHOUT IT.
Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Kil-
ler, as many worthless imitations are attempted to be
sold on the great reputation of this valuable medi-
cine.
Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by Dealers every where.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,
Cincinnati, O.

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to
PURIFY THE BLOOD.
DR. WEAVER'S
CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP.
FOR THE CURE OF

TERMS:

One copy per annum in advance.....\$4 00

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 2, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

The Sentiment of the People and the True Attitude of Kentucky.

Time will prove—and in our opinion, at no distant day—that this Legislature has, by its hasty and harsh action, misinterpreted the sentiments and feelings of the people of Kentucky. They have meant in sincerity to maintain the attitude of peace, neutrality, and mediation, between the belligerents in this deplorable and fratricidal war. They have meant not to embark in war between themselves; nor in war against their Northern brethren; nor in war against their Southern brethren. The substantial proof of this will be shown in the fact that they cannot be induced to volunteer or enlist under any of the appeals calling them to the field. It is true that individuals volunteer, some on one side, and some on the other; but these are exceptional cases, which do not interpret the general prevailing sentiment of the mass of the people. Time will soon develop the correctness of our opinion on this point.

The people mean to hold the State in the position that will enable her to interpose her impartial mediation between the belligerents. They do not regard the occupation of positions in Kentucky by either Federal or Confederate forces, as meaning hostility to Kentucky; but only as the strategic operation of opposing forces, each assuming defensive positions towards the other. It will be all the better, if every thinking citizen of Kentucky shall take this candid view of the facts, and shape his action conformably. The sectional war parties will, ere long, tire of the fruitless combat, and both sides will be glad to have a powerful mediator. Kentucky, we trust in Providence, may even yet be preserved for this godlike mission.

Movement of Troops.

Last evening, about six o'clock, two trains, loaded with armed men and baggage, passed through Frankfort on the way to Lexington. We understand the men composed a full regiment, raised in Indiana. We heard it suggested that they were destined for the defense of Camp Dick Robinson against Gen. Zollicoffer's forces advancing from East Tennessee. We hear it rumored, also, that forces destined for the same object are passing over the railroad from Cincinnati. We have already noted the movement of troops on Sunday evening from Lexington to Louisville. We have elsewhere noted the fact of their return. These facts all seem to imply that at Headquarters in Louisville, it is supposed that greater danger is apprehended from the advance of Gen. Zollicoffer from Cumberland Gap towards Lexington, than from the advance of Gen. Buckner from Bowling-Green towards Louisville.

[For the Yeoman.]

The leading principle in the present Constitution of Kentucky is, that the people will elect all their officers, except such inferior ones as are named in the Constitution, and such as that instrument authorizes the Legislature to appoint.

This idea is made the more clear by the fact that the Constitution gives to the people the election of members of both Houses of the Legislature, the judiciary, from the highest to the lowest, and the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and inferior executive officers, with a few exceptions, and then adds the 10th section, article 6th: "The General Assembly may provide for the election or appointment, for a term not exceeding four years, of such other county or district ministerial and executive officers, as shall from time to time be necessary and proper."

No where is it contemplated that executive duties are to be performed by any officer created by the Legislature for the State at large. But there are certain duties and powers conferred upon, and intrusted to the Governor, the preceding view untenable, that the Constitution clearly means shall belong to him alone. "He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, &c."

The Constitution names those who shall constitute the militia, how all but staff officers shall be elected, and who shall be empowered to appoint staff officers, leaving the Legislature the simple duty of prescribing the times and places, and officers who shall hold the elections.

The Legislature may provide for the organization and equipment of the army; but when required to do duty, the Governor is commander-in-chief, and all officers under him are subject to his commands, and not that of the Legislature. They have no more right to designate who shall be ordered to command a brigade, than they have the right to order a court of justice to decide a cause in favor of a particular person. Any such attempted exercise of authority by the Legislature is usurpation, just as bad as Secession itself; nay, it is worse, because Secession claims to cut loose from, and not longer to be governed by, our Constitution and laws; while our Legislators are professing to do nothing but by the authority of the Constitution. But, says one, the Governor is a Southern Rights man. He is a traitor, and we can't trust him, and therefore we must disregard the constitutional provision, and substitute others in whom we can rely with confidence to carry out our purposes and views. If he is a traitor, why don't you impeach and remove him? Because we can't get the proof sufficiently strong to establish his guilt. A Legislature

having a majority of partisan members, sufficient in numbers to carry any measure, satisfied the Governor is a traitor, but that they can't prove it, will themselves war on the Constitution of the State for fear the Governor won't do right, will not do to present to the country. Pass your laws, which you have the right to pass, requiring duties to be performed where you can command the Governor, or the Constitution commands him, and if he falters, deal with him.

The Legislature should be careful that they do not pass acts that are unconstitutional, where the Governor can have nothing to do in the matter.

For example, Huston's felony bill, and Pennelaker's bill to attain and corrupt the blood of Secessionists or traitors, so that they can neither inherit or transmit an inheritance, nor devise or be a devise, are acts over which the Governor's proclivities can have no control, when once passed.

Treating these acts as governed by the Constitution of the United States and by the Constitution of Kentucky, are they not both against the express prohibitions of these Constitutions? I have heretofore shown how the felony bill is so, and now want to show how the Pennelaker bill is equally so. Sec. 21 of the Bill of Rights of Kentucky says "that no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the General Assembly;" and sec. 22, "And that no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, a forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth."

Yet the said bill not only corrupts his blood, so that no inheritance can pass to or through him, but cuts him and his offspring forever from inheriting or receiving by devise from others. Keep to the law, let consequences be what they may.

CONSTITUTION.

The following instructions were prepared by James Harlan, Esq., United States Attorney for the district of Kentucky, for the information of the Judicial officers appointed by this State, and the Commissioners appointed by the Federal Court, respecting the execution of their duties in the arrest and trial of persons charged with violating the laws of the United States:

1. As respects the power and jurisdiction of State officers. The judicial act of Congress of 1789, section 33, provides:

"For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice of the district court, or by any justice of the peace or other magistrate of the United States where he may be found, agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested, and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by this act has cognizance of the offense. And copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case; which recognizances the magistrate before whom the examination shall be, may require on pain of imprisonment. And upon all arrests in criminal cases, bail shall be admitted except where the punishment may be death, in which cases it shall not be admitted but by the Supreme or a Circuit Court, or by a justice of the Supreme Court, or a justice of the district court, who shall exercise their discretion therein according to the nature and circumstances of the offense, and of the evidence, and the usages of the law."

The warrant for the arrest of the person charged should be directed to the marshal of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

If bail is given, the condition of the bond should be to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Kentucky, to be held at either Frankfort, Louisville, Covington, or Paducah, the court being held at each of those places.

2. Commissioners Appointed by the Federal Court. Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States have the power, under several acts of Congress, to take affidavits, bail, and depositions, to be read in civil cases depending in the Federal Courts; or by an act passed in 1842, it is provided, that commissioners "shall and may exercise all the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate, of any of the United States, may now exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offense against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same, under and by virtue of the judicial act of 1789." They are also invested with other powers respecting seamen's wages and the enforcement of awards made by consular or foreign Governments which have no application to this State.

Warrants issued by commissioners should be in the name of the United States, and directed to the marshal of the district of Kentucky. The jurisdiction of a commissioner embraces the whole State.

Movement of Troops.

We have before noticed the fact that a train of cars loaded with troops passed from Lexington to Louisville on Sunday evening. The same troops, as we understand, or at any rate other troops, passed up from Louisville to Lexington before daylight on Tuesday morning. The supposition is that they were destined to strengthen the forces now or lately at Camp Dick Robinson, menaced by the advance of Gen. Zollicoffer's forces from East Tennessee.

The Hon. Jas. B. Clay passed through Frankfort yesterday from Louisville on his return to his home at Ashland, near Lexington, having given bail for his appearance at the January term of the Federal Court.

The Louisville Journal and Democrat, for several days past, have moderated their tone of violence. It is a good indication, and has a significant meaning. We trust they will continue to improve.

KENTUCKY.—Messengers from Camp Dick Robinson arrived at the Burnet House, in this city, last evening to obtain immediate aid. They state that Zollicoffer is marching on the camp with twenty-seven thousand troops, and that the camp will be taken unless aid is immediately rendered. General Mitchell had a conference with the messengers, and the accused was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the January term of the court. Messrs. Thos. H. Clay and Thos. P. Jacob appeared as bail.—*Lou. Journal*, Oct. 1st.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—The case of James B. Clay, who is charged with aiding the Southern rebellion, came up before Judge Catron, of the United States Court, yesterday morning, on a writ of habeas corpus, and the accused was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the January term of the court. Messrs. Thos. H. Clay and Thos. P. Jacob appeared as bail.—*Lou. Journal*, Oct. 1st.

Prosecutions Under the Sedition Law.

The Sedition Law proved something besides a scarecrow. We will bring together a few instances of trials under it during Mr. Adams' Administration. Matthew Lyon, a member of Congress, was selected as the first victim. He was indicted by a grand jury, a rough, energetic man, who did not mince phrases, and an extreme Democrat. He was indicted for declaring in a letter published in a Vermont paper, that with the Federal Executive "every consideration of the public welfare was swallowed up in a continual grasp for power, an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation, and selfish avarice." In regard to the "Fast Day"—for the Federalists sanctified all their outrages upon liberty and constitution by a fast day—he said that "the sacred name of religion" had been used as a state engine to make mankind hate and persecute each other. He was charged also with "reading and commenting on," at a Democratic meeting, during the Congressional canvass, a private letter of Joel Barlow, written from France, saying that he was astonished that the answer of the House of Representatives to the President's speech had not been an "order to bring him to a trial."

This was his offense: a seditious libel tending to bring the President and his Cabinet "into dispute!" And for this he was tried before Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court. The jury found him guilty, and the Judge, after a severe reprimand, sentenced him to four months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. A petition, signed by several thousand persons, was sent to the President, asking Lyon's release from narrow, uncomfortable, and, it was alleged, filthy cell; but Mr. Adams refused, unless the prisoner signed the petition, saying, penitence before pardon. Lyon declined to sign it and remained in prison. On the 4th of July, 1840, forty-one years afterwards, Congress refused to Lyon's heirs the \$1,000, with interest from February, 1799. But while in prison his friends made up a lottery scheme of his property to raise the amount of the fine; but seditious matter, calculated to bring the Administration "into dispute," was found in the plan as published, and the printer was also convicted under the Sedition Law, fined \$200 and imprisoned two months! But the people resented all these things, and while Lyon was lying in jail under his sentence, he was re-elected to Congress by a triumphant majority—a significant hint of the popular judgment of a law which would not permit a candidate for Congress, in canvassing his district, to speak of the political conduct of the President, or suggest a Representative of the people in the highest legislative tribunal of the nation before a judicial appointee of the President, to be there brow-beaten, lectured, tried as a felon, and condemned as a felon, for political language addressed to his own constituents.

Charles Holt, another victim, publisher of the Bee, printed at New London, Connecticut, was found guilty of defaming the President and of paying enlistments in the army, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200.

Thomas Cooper, the friend and associate of Dr. Priestly, and afterwards so distinguished in the United States, was tried for charging the President with unbecoming and unnecessary violence in his official communications, calculated, it was asserted, to justify provoke war; for bringing upon the country, in a time of peace, the expense of a permanent navy; for interfering in the case of Jonathan Robbins, a native impressed citizen of the United States, to deliver him over to a British Court. Martial law trial, "an interference," Cooper alleged, "without precedent, against law and against mercy"—an act "which the monarch of Great Britain would have shrunk from." &c. Cooper was found guilty, and Judge Chase sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$400 dollars. The prosecution was directed by District Attorney Adams himself. In a letter to Timothy Pickens, his Secretary of State, (IX Adams' works, 13) he says: "A meaner, a more artful, or a more malicious libel has not appeared. As far as it alludes to me I despise it; but I have no doubt it is a libel against the whole government, and as such ought to be prosecuted."

James T. Callender was tried for a libel on the President. His counsel raised the question of the constitutionality of the law; but Judge Chase refused to hear them, treating them with the most arbitrary rudeness. They threw up their briefs and left the Court. The defendant was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$200.

Mr. Baldwin, of New Jersey, says Hammond, in his political History of New York, was indicted, tried, convicted, and fined under the Sedition Law for the following offense: Mr. Adams' Administration may have sent of government, passed through Newark, some cannon were discharged in compliment to him while passing through that village; Mr. Baldwin, who, it would appear, was rather a low-bred man, said he wished the vandals discharged from the cannon had been lodged in the President's backside. For this he was fined one hundred dollars.

Judge Jared Peak, a Senator in the Legislature of New York, was just exemplifying personal character—had the audacity to offer his neighbors for the repeal of the Alien and Sedition Laws, in which the odious features of that law were severely handled. Complaint was made to Harrison, U.S. District Attorney at New York; a grand jury was empaneled, who found a bill of indictment (grand juries are convenient things sometimes in New York), and Peak was arrested in the midst of his family and taken to New York. The less victim, we doubt not, at every stopping place, after his usual custom, mingled prayers and pious exhortations, with vehement political appeals, before the assembled multitudes. Hammond says:

"A hundred missionaries in the cause of Democracy, stationed between New York and Cooperstown, could not have done so much for the Democratic cause as the journey of Judge Peak, as a prisoner, from Otsego to the capital of the State. It was nothing less than the public exhibition of a suffering martyr for the freedom of speech and the press, at the right of petitioning, to the view of the citizens of the various places through which the Marshal traveled with his prisoner."

Another of the victims, William Duane, editor of that famous Democratic paper, the Aurora, published at Philadelphia, attracted special vengeance of John Adams. In a letter to Pickens, his Secretary of State, dated July 24, 1799, Mr. Adams wrote: "There is in the Aurora of this city an uninterrupted stream of slander on the American government, (meaning his Administration.) I intend to close the paper this morning. I shall give it to Mr. Rawle, (United States District Attorney, and if he thinks it libelous, desire him to prosecute the editor." In reply to this Mr. Pickens wrote on the first of August, 1799: "If Mr. Rawle does not think this paper libelous, he is not fit for his office and if he does not prosecute it he will not do his duty. The matches of effrontery of this paper merits the execution of the alien law also. I am very willing to try its strength upon him. IX Adams' Works, p. 3—5."

As to the number of convictions under the law, Mr. Randall says: "It has been said that the victims of the Sedition Law were few. We do not know the number. They were as few as compared with the whole number of our population. But they were numerous enough for the purposes of intimidation—numerous enough to show the effect of the acts of the government, in any class of our population, whether by the press or in conversation, the peril of property and personal liberty. They were numerous enough to give our govern-

ment practically, all that power over the people in political affairs which had been exercised by the highest Tory Administrations over the people of England during the long reign of George III, and when the deadly struggle with Republican France had produced a reactionary feeling against liberalism fringed on by a moral liberty. England at the present day would not tolerate any approach to those attacks on parliamentary privilege, and on the freedom of the press and of speech, which were made by the American Sedition Law. The discreet, virtuous, and able Princess, who now sits on the throne of England, would soon to maintain government measures or protect the Administration from censure, by an analogous action on the part of the royal tribunal of her realm."

And yet the opponents of the present Administration would be rejoiced if the instruments of arbitrary power in the year, 1861, would content themselves with resorting to the judicial tribunals of the land, instead of initiating the arbitrary rule of oriental despotism. Mr. Randall adds:

"And when we look at the cases and decisions under our Sedition Law of 1798, we can not fail to become at once convinced that its real object was not to prevent or punish real seditious acts, or to secure inclinations against our institutions and laws. Its manifest object was to shield the Federal Government from damaging censure—to arm it with power to put down opposition; in a word, to confer on it authority during its shorter personal tenure, about equivalent to that then possessed and exercised in political affairs by the Government of Great Britain over the British people."

And yet the attempt utterly failed. Before this reckless and intemperate policy, the reaction came; Adams' Administration went down; his party perished, and its name and its principles and its measures have been hated and execrated for now more than half a century. Courage! courage, Democrats of 1861. Wait a little!—Columbus (O.) Crisis.

The Whereabouts of Senator Breckinridge and Other Distinguished Kentucky Secessionists.

We yesterday had a conversation with a gentleman from one of the mountain counties of Kentucky, who gave us the following information:

Senator Breckinridge, with Keene Richards, arrived last Sunday night week at Prestonsburg, Floyd county, which joins the Virginia boundary. Colonel Geo. B. Hodges, Newport, and Col. Geo. W. John, of Scott county, arrived at the same place on Tuesday. On Wednesday, Colonel Wm. Preston, Hon. W. E. Symmes, a son of Brutus J. Clay, Union State Senator from Bourbon and Bath, and Captain Stoner, with his company, arrived there. On the same day all left by the State road, Virginia, where they now are.

Our informant further states that near one thousand armed Kentuckians had passed through Prestonsburg between Sunday morning and Wednesday evening, the time that Breckinridge and company were there.

He also says that at the Sounding Gap, Cumberland Mountain, which is at the head waters of the Kentucky and Big Sandy rivers, there is a Secession camp of fifteen hundred daily, by accessions from Kentucky and Virginia. This camp commands the two great roads that meet there—one down the Big Sandy and the other down the Kentucky river. It is about forty miles from the Tennessee railroad. Our informant said that on his way down the State road leading through Prestonsburg, he constantly met squads on horseback, in wagons, and on foot, with shotguns and squirrel rifles, on their way to Virginia to join the Southern Army.

Cin. Enquirer.

The Taking of Rochester, Kentucky.

On Thursday evening, the 18th, Colonel Hardin Helm, formerly of the State Guard, and more recently the recipient of the gold medal of Paymaster for the army, from President Lincoln, an office which he subsequently resigned, took possession of the small town of Rochester, at the third lock on Green river, Rochester is on Mud river, at the junction of the counties of Muhlenberg and Butler, on the South, and Ohio on the North. As a military position it is of importance, as not only commanding the lock and Green and Mud rivers, but because it is within easy reach of various points from which reinforcements to either side may be made. It is from thirty to thirty-five miles from Bowling-Green, Buckner's headquarters, and about the same distance from Russellville, the rank and file of the State. It is about eighteen miles from Hartford, where there is a Union force under Col. McHenry, and about forty-five miles from Owensboro, a very important point both on the Union and rebel rivers.

Col. Hardin Helm has a force variously estimated from two to four thousand, composed of one regiment of Mississippians, and others of Tennesseans and renegades. A list of the Union men has been handed to him, and they are flying the country. This information is, we believe, reliable.—*Lou. Democrat*, Oct. 1.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Gen. Zollicoffer was at London Ky., yesterday, and approaching Gen. Thomas in Garrard county, in force, intending to march on Louisville. Our forces are concentrating at Nicholasville.

Information that seems to be reliable, says that Gen. Buckner, with 5,200 men and 300 cavalry, was at Greenville at 4 P. M., yesterday, on his way to Lock No. 1, on Green river. They were only 60 miles off, and could reach it by Wednesday night up to the Lock, where a portion of their commands are entrenched.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

CHILIAN SYMPATHIZERS WITH REBELLION. A letter has turned up in the Dead Letter office addressed to Beauregard by two or three Spanish firms in Chili, offering a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars at eight per cent, to be paid into the Treasury in one year after the recognition of the Confederacy.

The President is reported to have said that there shall be no drafting at the West until the Eastern States furnish their quota of the 500,000 men called for. We do not know, of course, whether he made this remark or not; but it is undoubtedly the sentiment of Mr. Lincoln. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, have exhibited more patriotism and energy than their sister States at the East, and they are still going ahead rapidly with the work of recruiting. If the East had done as well as the West, there would now be 600,000 men in the field. In justice to the West and the nation, the Eastern States should be forced, if it is not to be done voluntarily, to furnish their quota of fighting men.

Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 1.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—SEVENTEEN REBELS. A company of twenty-five men from Camp Robert Anderson, under Capt. Sam. McKee, came by the Lexington train, having in charge the following rebels. They were quartered at the Union Engine-house last night. What disposition is to be made of them, we have not learned: James B. Clay, W. E. Carney, Robert Lawrence, Simon Sheron, Thomas B. Scott, William Emerson, Squire Hughes, F. M. Bruck, Andrew Cord, William Bruck, J. C. Lyle, A. C. Wood, James J. Vane, James McFar, Col. H. C. Harris, George Tipton, William Grubbs.—*Lou. Dem.*, 29th.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

Detachments from Generals Richardson's, Key's, and Wadsworth's divisions, now occupy Munson's hill, being in command of Col. Ferry.

Early this morning the pickets from Gen. Smith's division advanced to, and now occupy, Fall's Church. Neither this, nor the preceding movements, met with any opposition whatever, as the rebel army had on Friday night retired from the whole of their positions on the line of Washington. Upton's Hill, this side of Fall's Church, is necessarily included among the points now held by the Federal forces. The positions at Munson's and Murray's Hills afforded the rebels unobstructed view of all our fortifications and other defenses. There were no signs to show that they had ever mounted any guns. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend to temporarily occupy their present position. The advance of Gen. Smith upon Fall's Church, from the Chain Bridge, was accompanied by several of the most deplorable character. By some unaccountable blunder, Colonel Owens' Irish Brigade, in the darkness of the night, mistaking the rebels for Captain Mott's battery, which was in the advance, sustained by General Baker's California regiment, and Colonel Treadman's cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding large numbers. The Colonel then returned not knowing whence the firing came, returned it with marked effect.

The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of the cannons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road. Lieutenant Brant having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them in range of the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends.

All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-established. Several were killed, and a large number wounded. The most favorable theory is, that the rebels are making feints of retreat, as they did previous to the battle of Bull's Run, with the view of drawing our troops into ambush. Their encampments show that they had at no time over 10,000 men in front of Washington.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit:

An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes. § 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by the armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to raise his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

§ 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said forces, to call upon the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers. § 3. That all volunteer officers, and commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who may be tendered and accepted, under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance, for each month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

§ 4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field. § 5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, if they furnishing their own horses: Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

§ 6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

§ 7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding. § 8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and to commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall report to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions to conform to the said certificate.

§ 9. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860, and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

§ 10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

§ 11. This act to be of force from this passage. Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

feels wdt-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
J. L. GIBBONS, A CONEY.

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IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McKee, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was then read.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. PRALL, from the Committee on County Courts, reported a bill to appoint commissioners to redistrict Carter county into constables and magistrates districts. Passed.

Mr. DEHAVEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill extending the time for returning the delinquent lists. Passed.

A House bill for the benefit of H. B. Bozarth, late sheriff of Grayson county, and his sureties. Passed.

A House bill in relation to the trustees of the jury fund of Bath and Daviess counties. Passed.

A House bill for the benefit of Ben L. McAtee and James Wood, late sheriffs of Nelson county. Passed.

A House bill for the benefit of J. C. Burkes, guardian of the heirs of Joseph Ewing, deceased. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to compel the attendance of absent members of the General Assembly.

Mr. GROVER offered an amendment as follows: after the word "day," in the second line of 2d section, insert the words "and on the failure of any absent member to attend, on the day designated," and strike out the word "or."

Mr. WALTON moved to lay the bill with its amendment on the table.

The motion was rejected by the following vote—yeas 20.

The question then was on the adoption of Mr. GROVER'S amendment.

Messrs. GROVER and READ opposed the bill.

Messrs. SPEED and WHITAKER advocated the adoption of the same.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL also favored the bill.

And then Mr. GROVER'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. FIELD offered an amendment to 4th section as follows:

"Provided, that either House, for good cause shown, shall relieve their members so arrested from the penalties by this section imposed."

Adopted.

Mr. GROVER offered an amendment to 1st section, in the 2d line, after the word "time," insert the words "when the General Assembly is in session."

After a great deal of discussion, which was indulged in by Messrs. PENNEBAKER and GOODLOR for, and Mr. READ against the passage of the bill.

The amendment of Mr. GROVER was adopted.

The question then was on the third reading of the bill, which was decided in the affirmative.

The third reading was dispensed with, and the vote on its passage resulted thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Fisk), Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buster, De Haven, Field, Gillis, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, Pennebaker, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, and Worthington—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Davidson, Glenn, Grover, and Read—4.

HOUSE BUSINESS TAKEN UP.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Livingston county. Passed.

A resolution in relation to the security of money borrowed. Adopted.

The Senate then took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A resolution requesting Gov. Magoffin to resign.

Mr. BRUNER moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. GLENN moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The vote being taken, resulted thus:

YEAS—Messrs. W. Anthony, Bush, Buster, Davidson, Glenn, Goodloe, Read, and Robinson—8.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker (J. F. Fisk), Baker, Bruner, De Haven, Denny, Field, Grier, Grover, M. P. Marshall, Pennebaker, Prall, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, and Worthington—15.

The question on reference to the Committee on Federal Relations being voted on, resulted thus:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker (J. F. Fisk), W. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Chiles, De Haven, Denny, Field, Grier, Pennebaker, Robinson, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, and Worthington—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Bush, Buster, Davidson, Glenn, Goodloe, Grover, M. P. Marshall, Prall, Read, and Spalding—10.

An act for the benefit of James R. Garl, and others, late sheriff of Lewis county. Passed.

An act to amend the Common School Law, defining the number of school days in a month. Education.

An act to amend the law in relation to runaway slaves. Judiciary.

Ordered to be printed.

An act to amend the law regarding the taking of depositions out of the State. Code of Practice.

An act in relation to purchasing books, maps, &c., for the State Library. Library.

An act to suspend the winter terms of Circuit Courts in Clinton, Russell, and Adair counties. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Samuel H. Murrell, of Adair county. Passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DEHAVEN, of the Finance Committee, reported a House bill supplemental to an act entitled an act for the benefit of R. P. Saunders, late sheriff of Taylor county, and his sureties, and for the benefit of the sheriff of — county. Passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Mr. UNDERWOOD, and appropriately referred.

UNFINISHED ORDER.

Resolutions from the Senate, requesting J. C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell to resign their seats in the United States Senate.

The pending motion, when the House adjourned yesterday, was to dispense with the rules to consider the resolutions.

The yeas and nays were taken, and the House refused to dispense.

The roll was called, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. J. W. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Beaman, Clay, J. B. Cochran, Cooper, Finley, Fennell, Gabbert, Harney, Hays, Ireland, Lisenby, Lusk, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindester, Powell, Proctor, Ray, Ricketts, G. C. Smith, Mr. Smith, Davis, C. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Wolfe, Yeaman, and B. R. Young—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, R. C. Anderson, Andrews, Ash, Blue, Burnum, Burns, Bush, Calvert, J. W. Campbell, Carr, R. Cochran, Curtis, Edmunds, England, Gardner, Gibson, Griffith, Hampton, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Johns, Johnson, Maxey, May,

Murphy, Rankin, Rapier, Rigney, Shanklin, Spalding, Sparks, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, M. Young, and V. B. Young—40.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill to amend the laws in regard to the managers of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. Passed.

Also—A bill in relation to Treasury claims. Rejected.

Also—A bill to amend the law in regard to commissioners' sales. [All sales of real estate made by commissioners of courts in chancery, and foreclosures of mortgages, and in carrying out the same, shall be subject to redemption in all respects, and upon the same terms and conditions, that lands sold under execution are made subject to redemption.]

The committee reported this bill with an opinion that it ought not to pass.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The general appropriation bill. Recommended.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the law in regard to commissioners' sales.

A very able, elaborate, legal, and instructive debate ensued upon the policy of the principle contained in this bill, the argument looking from the stand-point of our present political misfortune.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered his bill as a substitute for this bill, and then the bill and amendment were recommitted.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. ANDREWS offered the following resolution:

[The resolution provides that if the Federal Government refunds to the State of Kentucky the amount said State may expend in carrying out the policy and laws of this General Assembly, the amount so received from the General Government is pledged to the redemption of the bonds to be issued under the operation of the laws aforesaid.]

The various rules in the way of the immediate consideration of the resolution were suspended, and the resolution adopted.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. YEAMAN—Internal Improvement—A bill abolishing the office of President of the Board of Internal Improvement.

[The object of this bill is to depose J. P. Bates, the present President of the Board of Internal Improvement.]

Ordered, that the bill be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

LEAVE.

Was granted to bring in the following bills:

Mr. PINLEY—A bill authorizing troops to be drafted into the service of the State in certain counties, so as each county will furnish its proportionate share of the troops now authorized to be raised. Military Affairs.

Also—A bill authorizing the raising of a force of 2,000 men in addition to those already provided for; to be raised in and for the protection of certain counties on the border of the State, now invaded and threatened to be invaded, to be mustered into the service of the State as sharpshooters, cavalry, or scouts.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Resolutions from the Senate requesting John C. Breckinridge and Hon. L. W. Powell to resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. TAYLOR moved the following by way of substitute:

Kentucky, ever since she became a member of the Federal Union, has upon all proper occasions, shown her just appreciation of its blessings, and her devotion to it; even during this wicked and insane attempt by those who claim to be entitled to her sympathies, to destroy it, she has three times again, by overwhelming majorities of her people, solemnly declared her unabated fidelity to the Constitution and Government, under the kind protection of which she has been born and nurtured, and under which she has prospered so greatly; she therefore has the right to demand, and she does demand, that all her public servants, in whatever station they may be found, shall render loyal obedience to her will, thus publicly and unmistakably expressed. She demands this as a sovereign right, the denial of which is fatal to all popular governments.

Kentucky, however, in this, the most perilous hour of her existence, when entitled to the patriotic sympathy and support of all her people, is compelled, with shame and sorrow, to admit, that many of her public servants have themselves recently to her interests, and have failed to do so; and she has picked out for their punishment, the most natural "knock-down-and-drag-out," and they went to work with only brute force, and cordially, simply whipping and beating the animal that he obeyed. Everybody knows what a contest this is, with such as are obstinate and vicious by nature; and, probably, a large proportion of the horses were sold to the Government from being valueless at home for Government use, and swollen legs and mouths, and made one's heart sick. The mules, who are still more obstinate than horses, were so lively like "illuminated texts"—the strips of raw flesh making them look like pictures fancifully decorated with scarlet. One or two were put into cages, where they could be reached and bitten without danger from their kicking and biting. Would not Mr. Rarey's services be of exceeding value to the country, in the change they would take place if he had control of the entire horse commissariat at Washington?

To the Citizens of Warren and Adjacent Counties.

Information has reached the commanding General that a few lawless persons, instigated by the hired agents of the President of the United States, have arrested and detained, and otherwise maltreated peaceable citizens of Kentucky, and stolen their property, for no other reason than for the expression of political opinions in opposition to the tyranny of the Federal Government.

The commanding General will not imitate the acts of these agents, who are so atrocious in their nature that they would disgrace an oriental despotism, but he cannot permit their continuance. Peaceable persons who remain at their homes will not be in any way molested by him. But he will not hesitate, in retaliation for acts committed by marauding parties, to seize and hold as hostages the perpetrators or instigators of these injurious acts.

There are many persons amongst you who have in their possession arms belonging to the enemy, whose oppressions we resist, and some of these arms are used as a means of inflicting these injuries on quiet citizens.

The commanding General proposes to protect the persons in whose hands these arms may be found equally with other citizens in the enjoyment of all their civil rights. But while this protection has been cheerfully accorded, it is proper that those who bear these arms should surrender them to the nearest force under his command. The privilege to arms of citizens will not be interfered with. Every person has a constitutional right to bear them. But if citizens choose to maintain a military organization under the authority of the President, and remain in possession of these arms, and use them, every conservative man will see the necessity of their being surrendered.

Members of military organizations who are thus armed, are therefore expected, without delay, to give up the Federal arms which they hold, or declare their purpose not to take up arms against the Southern Rights people of Kentucky, or their allies.

S. B. BUCKNER.

Brig. Gen. C. S. Army.

BOWLING-GREEN, Sept. 29, 1861.

book with four columns, with the following headings, to-wit:

1. In favor of the resignation of John C. Breckinridge.

2. In favor of the resignation of Lazarus W. Powell.

3. Opposed to the resignation of John C. Breckinridge.

4. Opposed to the resignation of Lazarus W. Powell.

And when the votes are cast, to set down the same correctly, and the same shall be cast for or against the propositions aforesaid.

Mr. ALLEN proposed the following amendment:

"And that S. B. Buckner be superintendent of the election in the county of Warren."

And then the House took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. W. S. Rankin, E. F. Burns, Jas. Calvert, R. T. Jacob, and G. C. Smith, as the committee to inquire into the delinquency of Hon. Elijah F. Nuttall.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—Military Affairs—A bill authorizing a clerk to the Treasurer. Passed over on account of the sparsity of the House.

A committee was appointed to withdraw from the Governor a bill requiring persons to furnish information to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces now in the field.

Mr. WOLFE—Federal Relations—A resolution reading as follows:

WHEREAS, John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell do not represent the will of the people of the State of Kentucky; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they be instructed to resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. M. YOUNG moved to strike out the name of L. W. Powell.

Mr. W. C. ANDERSON demanded the previous question, which was refused under a call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. ILLIAND offered the Taylor amendment. [See morning proceedings.]

Striking out the clause requesting an inquiry by the United States Senate, and substitute a request from the General Assembly of Kentucky, that Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell resign.

At this point of the proceedings, the 33d Indiana Regiment of Federal troops stopped in front of the State House, which confused the reporter's status.

And then the House adjourned.

Destroying Horses and Mules at Washington.

[From Letters to the Home Journal.]

BY N. P. WILLIS.

A look at a horse mill at Washington, is enough to stagger one's faith in the Union—or, at least, in that part of its defense that is to depend on cavalry!

Oranges of the Kentucky, and mules and camels for the Government? "being but a mile or two from our hotel, and I drove out to it, one morning; and our surprise at both the quality and treatment of the poor animals may be excusably recorded.

The horse camp is merely a great number of wooden sheds, without roofs, covering a rising ground overlooking the Potomac. At the long ends were tied the unnumbered droves in twenties or fifties, the mules being simply crowded together in an inclosure. We had a good look at them all; but, among the hundreds of horses, we looked in vain for any one that looked fit to be mounted. I could not see one that would bring fifty dollars in Orange county. They were evidently but the dregs of the whole country's horse-flesh, gathered "on speculation," and foisted upon the Government by wholesale—showing that there was somebody, somewhere, who was either a knave or a fool. With the preference that there is, among recruits, for cavalry service, and the especial need, just now, that this portion of the work for our country should be well done, it was worth while to make inquiry as to who profits by this most flagrant swindle of Uncle Sam, and who is responsible to Public Opinion—if not to Secretary Cameron. Is there not some financial or horse-knavery Wilberforce, who will patriotically make it a hobby to look into the matter?

But, of all the cruelties to animals, that I ever saw, the horse breaking and mule breaking—going on in the open field, outside the camp—was the most unmitigatedly barbarous. The private soldiers who had been ordered upon this duty, looked to have been picked out for their punishment, the most natural "knock-down-and-drag-out," and they went to work with only brute force, and cordially, simply whipping and beating the animal that he obeyed. Everybody knows what a contest this is, with such as are obstinate and vicious by nature; and, probably, a large proportion of the horses were sold to the Government from being valueless at home for Government use, and swollen legs and mouths, and made one's heart sick. The mules, who are still more obstinate than horses, were so lively like "illuminated texts"—the strips of raw flesh making them look like pictures fancifully decorated with scarlet. One or two were put into cages, where they could be reached and bitten without danger from their kicking and biting. Would not Mr. Rarey's services be of exceeding value to the country, in the change they would take place if he had control of the entire horse commissariat at Washington?

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There are many persons amongst you who have in their possession arms belonging to the enemy, whose oppressions we resist, and some of these arms are used as a means of inflicting these injuries on quiet citizens.

The commanding General proposes to protect the persons in whose hands these arms may be found equally with other citizens in the enjoyment of all their civil rights. But while this protection has been cheerfully accorded, it is proper that those who bear these arms should surrender them to the nearest force under his command. The privilege to arms of citizens will not be interfered with. Every person has a constitutional right to bear them. But if citizens choose to maintain a military organization under the authority of the President, and remain in possession of these arms, and use them, every conservative man will see the necessity of their being surrendered.

S. B. BUCKNER.

Brig. Gen. C. S. Army.

BOWLING-GREEN, Sept. 29, 1861.

From Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 30.

Gen. McInstry and staff arrived here last evening; Gen. Pope is still here.

Totten's battery was among the arrivals yesterday.

Scouts arrived here last night from Warsaw, some eighty-eight miles distant, but they report no new. They heard that McCulloch was advancing upon Jefferson City by Lime Creek.

The stars and stripes, waving over Mulligan's entrenchments, was pierced by 41 bullets, but not one struck the Union, a peculiar and favorable omen.

Col. Richardson's regiment, now stationed at Osage river, will disband to-day, its time having expired. Col. McClurg's regiment will take its place.

Lieut. Col. Belcher, of Col. Reaboder's regiment, and Lieut. Tamm, of Col. Marshall's regiment, who were at Lexington, have arrived here, and give some interesting particulars from that place. They say the rebels came easily, and probably will, turn out three twelve-pounders per week at the Lexington Foundry, and that they are very busy in making balls of all kinds. They report that ammunition of every variety in the vicinity of Lexington, and that they have recently dug up a great deal. Two thousand rounds of loaded shell were disintegrated by the rebels in Mulligan's entrenchments on the very day of his surrender, our troops having no idea of their concealment, as they were deposited three months before. It is said vast amounts of ammunition are buried in different quarters of the field and south, having been sent out from Jefferson City by ex-Gov. Jackson before he fled from here. Our troops would have destroyed the rebels in their possession if they had had water, or had not feared an explosion, which would prove fatal in their narrow entrenchments.

A feminine secessionist, of high social standing at Lexington, obtained admission to Mulligan's fortifications, disguised as a washwoman, and took a complete sketch and plan of the works. She reported her information after her departure to the rebels.

It is believed the rebels have from 40,000 to 50,000 men at Lexington, and are daily receiving reinforcements. They will make a stand there and await the attack of our troops. It is supposed that Price will, in two or three weeks, have from 70,000 to 80,000 there, and will meet us with that number. The rebels, two officers say, fight well, and that our mistake is that we have always underrated this fact.

The rebels at Lexington are receiving provisions in quantities from the adjacent country. Wacon loads are arriving every day. These officers say our troops were treated kindly by the rebel officers, whom they pronounce high-toned, honorable, and generous gentlemen. The gallantry of Colonels Mulligan, White, and Grover is highly eulogized, and all our soldiers are enthusiastic in their praise.

Gen. Steel, who had command of the regular troops at Wilson's creek, has received permission to take command of the 8th Iowa regiment. It is understood that his battalion of regulars will be incorporated in the regiment.

Advices from Salina county report that the rebels are overrunning that section of country with scouting parties, who are impressing Union citizens into the rebel service and levying upon their goods.

Gen. Fremont went into camp yesterday morning about half a mile back of the town, and it is said will not move forward before the close of the week. The health of the soldiers is improving. Not a death has occurred for three days in the hospital, which is an unusual occurrence, and thirty or forty will be discharged to-day.

Lieut. Col. Thatcher and Lieut. Tenner leave here by boat for Lexington this morning. They will return with the wounded Federal troops now in the hands of the rebels there, about 100 in number. Before they left Lexington they obtained a written permit from Gen. Price granting protection to any boats going to Lexington for that purpose, and Gen. Fremont has approved of this action, and they will start this morning.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 28.

No reliable news of interest from Booneville, Georgetown, Glasgow, Rolla, or other prominent points.

Capt. Walter, of Col. Marshall's regiment, who was at Lexington, arrived this morning, having left there Tuesday noon. He saw no troops between Lexington and Sedalia, and says the main body of Price's forces were there when he departed, and believes they intend to make a stand near the mouth of the river, as the vicinity is well calculated, from its streams with deep miry banks without bridges, to travel on an advancing enemy.

All the Federal officers have been released on parole but Col. Mulligan, who refused to give his private reasons.

Gen. Price probably has 35,000 men, and the rebels on Thursday confidently expected Hardee with eight or nine thousand men, and McCulloch with ten thousand, were within two or three days' march of Lexington. They have no faith in McCulloch as a General, but think he is very effective with a small body of men.

Ten thousand rebels were sent across the Missouri from Lexington on Thursday, with the avowed intention of attacking Lane, who is reported to be on this side of the river.

The seals of the State and public records are in the hands of the rebels.

Our troops had no cartridges and no grape or other shot, and no shells were left at the time of the surrender, but lost two or three hundred kegs of powder. The rebels are casting all kinds of balls at the Lexington foundry, running day and night. The rebels are greatly encouraged, and declare St. Louis is in their possession.

Gen. Price's official report, giving a somewhat detailed account of the battle of Lexington, has been received. The following is the closing part: Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to 25 killed and 72 wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great. About 3,500 prisoners, among whom are Colonels Mulligan, Marshall, Reding, White, Grover, Major Van Horn, and 118 other commissioned officers, 3,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabres, about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry equipments, teams, ammunition, more than \$100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this, I obtained the restoration of the Great Seal of the State and the public records, which had been stolen from their proper custody, and at this place had been robbed of, and which I have caused to be returned to it.

STERLING PRICE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

Our troops, while occupying grounds vacated by the enemy, have burned houses and destroyed property to a considerable amount. This will be investigated, as Gen. McClellan strongly commands it.

The whereabouts of the enemy have not been discovered. Their pickets are discernible at distant points.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.

Washington has a special dispatch from Philadelphia which says that the rebels reappeared in force on the Potomac opposite Great Falls, to-day, and opened with a battery of six pieces, on Gen. McClellan's position. Both sides have been reinforced. Our batteries opened, and the rebels dispersed. Our troops took possession of Lewinsville after a slight skirmish.

President Lincoln as a Letter-Writer.

We have already referred to a recently published letter or two of President Lincoln in reference to the war. One of these, a familiar, off-hand note to Secretary Cameron, suggesting the immediate appointment of Lane, of Kansas, as a general of volunteers, was very much to the point in this particular instruction: "Tell him, when he starts, to put it through; not to be writing or telegraphing back here, but put it through." Good advice; and it is to be hoped that every one of our military and naval leaders, who knows what should be done, and has the means with which to do it, will "put it through," and "not be writing or telegraphing back" to Washington, but "put it through."

N. Y. Herald.

ARREST OF ALLEGED SECESSIONISTS.—Judge Curry, of Harrison county, Kentucky; Perry Wherrett, Esq., Clerk of the Court; Wm. Glades, sheriff, and A. J. Morey, late editor of the Cynthiana News, were arrested yesterday at Cynthiana, brought to Newport and lodged for safe keeping in the Barracks. We understand the charge is "aiding and abetting treason."—Cin. Eng., Oct. 1st.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be relieved, and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

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